

been living for 20 years—we simply cannot afford any more. We're hungry. We have no industry. We don't like those insane, arbitrary environmentalists. We need industry, hospitals, schools, not somebody's gibberish or opinion.

There is a reaction, a healthy Renaissance sort of reaction, saying let us grab those values we know which represent rationality, which represent sanity; let us seize upon these firmly, as a way of reversing the slide toward hell, the apocalyptic state of affairs which is going on in society today. People who are more sensitive to beauty, will be the people who tend to respond most readily.

EIR: You may have noticed that one of the foremost opponents of reason in our country, I.F. Stone, has died.

LaRouche: I.F. Stone should be thought of as a Chekist. Take the national security question. Is Henry Kissinger a Soviet agent? Is Leo Cherne's crowd, those Democrats, are they Soviet agents? Are they moles? In every sense, they are. If you shift it away from the Soviets per se, you shift it into something to which we give the name Trust, in the 1921-27 period when Anglo-American financier circles were working with the Dzerzhinsky Cheka [Soviet secret police] in the so-called Trust. They established a world federalist agreement with the powers of the Soviet Bolshevik government at that time. It's that kind of thing being revived today, which Leo Cherne represents—not the Soviet government, but something in which the Soviet government is a partner. What is it?

I.F. Stone is characteristic of this, in his attitude toward Socrates, and his attitude toward me. He recognized me as a philosophical enemy, and identified his attack on Socrates as an attack on me today. I.F. Stone was a Bolshevik. Leo Cherne is a Bolshevik. Essentially, Henry Kissinger is something—in *mind*—between a fascist and a Bolshevik. His mind is either a Bolshevik or a fascist, a bit of both. And that's the problem. Not only is he a Bolshevik, but a modern version of oligarchism, of Sparta, of the Lycurgan tradition. So here I represent the Ionian faction of Athens, in those terms of reference, against the Lycurgans of Bolshevism and Nazism.

And it is not accidental that when you look deep into the mind—I do, because of my training—I read the writings of I.F. Stone, and I see a Bolshevik. I read the contributions of Leo Cherne, and I see a Bolshevik. It's a Bolshevik mind, I don't care what the label is. Such people, if they get to high places in power, they are Bolshevik moles. That's the lesson to be learned from the unfortunate death of I.F. Stone. His death is unfortunate, as many deaths are, because his life was unfortunate.

EIR: I think that we who live in Northern Virginia can count ourselves lucky to be able, in the 1990 congressional election, to anticipate being able to vote for a spokesman of the Ionian faction. Thank you.

Book Review

CIA commissioned anti-LaRouche book

by Jeffrey Steinberg

Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism

by Dennis King

Doubleday, New York, 1989

415 pages, illustrated, index, \$17.95 hardbound

In March of this year, Doubleday published Dennis King's book-length, slanderous economist Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., under the title *Lyndon LaRouche and the New American Fascism*. The fact of the King book being published and distributed by a reputable market publishing firm, albeit one run by a close friend of Henry Kissinger, has contributed to the false impression that author King penned his anti-LaRouche tract as a private citizen and independent author. The inclusion of book reviews in several news outlets in the United States has further contributed to that error.

As Dennis King himself all but openly admits in the acknowledgements contained on pages 399-401, his book was the fruit of a government-financed and commissioned project, part of a coordinated interagency "Get LaRouche" task force effort that drew upon the resources of the Central Intelligence Agency, the U.S. Information Agency (USIA), the Federal Bureau of Investigation, and the National Security Council, as well as an interagency unit headquartered at the NSC dubbed the Office of Public Diplomacy. To treat the King book as a private effort at investigative reporting, is to wittingly or unwittingly abet an illegal domestic U.S. intelligence operation.

In his acknowledgements, King states: "Financial help in writing this book was provided by the Smith-Richardson Foundation, the Stern Fund, and the League for Industrial

Democracy. I especially thank Arch Puddington and Gail Wolfe of the LID for their generous assistance.”

While all three of these agencies are known funders of U.S. government arm's-length operations, the Smith-Richardson Foundation is exemplary. It is widely known as one of the more important CIA funding conduits, recently heavily involved in financing Project Democracy and other rightwing social democratic efforts. Historically, the foundation has served as a university recruiting arm of the CIA through the financing of “leadership training seminars.” According to its own 1987 annual report, Smith-Richardson, headquartered in Greensboro, North Carolina, is run by a Board of Governors, whose membership as of that date consisted of:

- **Richard V. Allen**, national security adviser to President Ronald Reagan from 1981-82;

- **Jeane Kirkpatrick**, former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations under President Reagan and a leading rightwing social democrat;

- **Henry S. Rowen**, former president of the Rand Corporation, a think tank that specializes in CIA and Pentagon national security subcontracts, and from 1981-83 the chairman of the CIA's National Intelligence Estimates Board. Rowen was recently nominated as Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs in the Bush administration.

- **James Q. Wilson**, Harvard University criminologist and the architect of the 1960s Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, a domestic covert operation penetrating local police departments and sheriffs offices.

A review of Smith-Richardson Foundation public documents on file with the U.S. Treasury Department confirmed that in 1984, the foundation handed over a two-year, \$35,000 grant to the League for Industrial Democracy to “provide support for the research and writing of a book on totalitarianism.” At that time, LID had only two employees, Arch Puddington and Dennis King.

The Iran-Contra connection

The Smith-Richardson Foundation during the same period also funded a number of nominally private institutions which were all deeply implicated in both the Iran-Contra scandal and in the “Get LaRouche” task force. Among the principal grant recipients were:

- **Afghanistan Relief Committee**. Housed in the New York City offices of John Train—a pivotal figure in the Get LaRouche project—ARC also received government funding through the National Endowment for Democracy, a State Department-USIA-housed conduit for covert operations money.

- **American Institute for Free Labor Development (AIFLD)**, a traditionally CIA-funded Ibero-American labor front.

- **PRODEMCA (Project Democracy Central America)**, a propaganda front for the Reagan-era Nicaraguan Contra

operation, headed by Social Democrats USA chairman Penn Kemble. Dennis King is the editor of SDUSA's newspaper *New America*, a job he got around the same time he received the Smith-Richardson Foundation grant.

- **International Rescue Committee**, run by Leo Cherne, an architect of both Project Democracy and the “Get LaRouche” task force, and the vice chairman of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board throughout the Reagan and Bush presidencies.

- **Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Fund**, the USIA and CIA's official overseas news and propaganda agencies, which under the initiative of Leo Cherne established a “presidential discretionary fund” which received private funds as well as public sector financing. Among the projects financed through this discretionary fund was the Office of Public Diplomacy, run from its inception in 1983 by Walter Raymond, a career CIA officer who transferred to the National Security Council in 1982, replacing another career CIA officer, Donald Gregg, as the Director of National Security Programs. Among the domestic “active measures” carried out by Public Diplomacy under Raymond was the “Get LaRouche” operation.

- **The Manhattan Institute for Policy Research**, a New York City think tank personally founded in 1978 by William Casey, from 1981-86 the Director of Central Intelligence.

The ‘Get LaRouche’ unit

According to government documents and eyewitness accounts, the King book was apparently commissioned at a secret meeting at the Manhattan office of John Train, a Wall Street investment counsellor and a longtime U.S. intelligence asset. In April 1983, Train convened the gathering of approximately 24 journalists and researchers to activate a propaganda campaign against LaRouche. In attendance were King and several people cited in the King book acknowledgements as key contributors to the effort, including Michael Hudson, a government witness against LaRouche associates in a now ongoing state prosecution in New York.

Evidence suggests that Train was acting on behalf of Walter Raymond at the Office of Public Diplomacy. Government documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act reveal that by January 1983, through the efforts of Henry A. Kissinger, FBI Director William Webster, his principal deputy director Oliver B. Revell, and PFIAB members Edward Bennett Williams (now deceased), David Abshire, and Leo Cherne, an official government effort against LaRouche had been mounted under Executive Order 12333 and the just-approved new FBI Charter.

Among the fruits of this illegal government domestic active measures effort was a string of political frameups of LaRouche and a score of associates, a 400-man police raid on two LaRouche-linked corporate offices in Virginia in October 1986, and the March 1989 publication of the Dennis King book.